

# Canada

*Calls*

*the AGRICULTURIST  
the INVESTOR  
the TOURIST*



CANADIAN  
NATIONAL  
RAILWAYS

# Canada

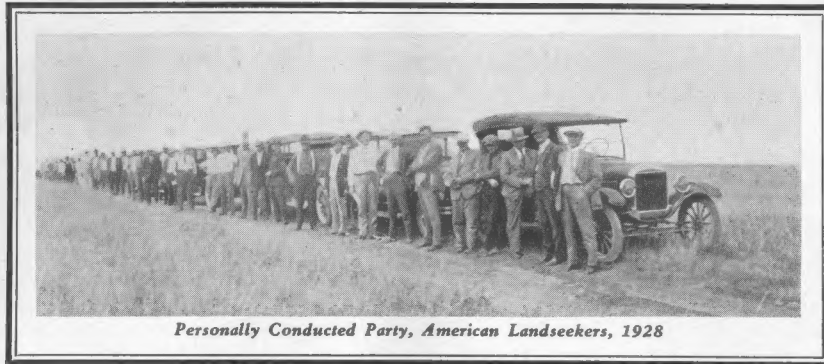
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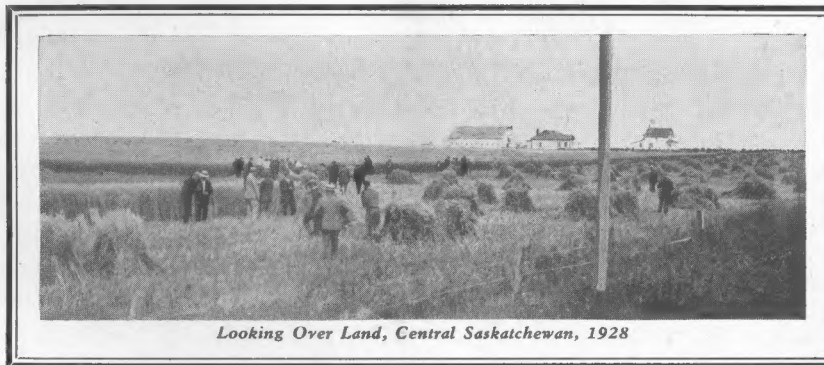
*Personally Conducted Party, American Landseekers, 1928*

## SERVICE TO LANDSEEKERS

THE success of the Canadian National Railways is in large measure bound up with the prosperity of the individual farmers located along its Lines and with the object of insuring the success of new Settlers, the Railway maintains a Land Settlement Association for the purpose of supplying a comprehensive Land Settlement service free of charge.

The Land Settlement Association maintains Offices at strategic points and its qualified land inspectors cover all those principal agricultural Districts in Western Canada in which the best opportunities are to be found.

The Canadian National Railways owns and has for sale 700,000 acres of unimproved lands in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, and in addition the Land Settlement Association lists and offers for sale a wide variety of farms, both improved and unimproved, and the services of its trained Staff are available to assist the landseeker in selecting a property best suited to his requirements and finances.



*Looking Over Land, Central Saskatchewan, 1928*

**T**HE Canadian National Railways System controls 22,790 miles of Railway. This is the largest single Railway System in America and is the property of the people of Canada. Its administration is vested in a President and Board of Directors, of which the President is Chairman. This great System has achieved an enviable record for progressiveness in policy and operation. Nothing is left undone that will add to the comfort or enjoyment of Travellers using the System, and the speedy, safe movement of freight consigned over its Lines and Ships.

In addition to its actual Railway service the Company operates and controls the Canadian National Steamships, which comprises a fleet of car ferries, car floats and tugs, Great Lakes passenger boats and package freighters, ocean freighters sailing to World Ports, coastal and ocean-going passenger oil burners, with a total tonnage of 400,000 gross and dead weight.

The Canadian National Express has world-wide facilities for transportation of shipments on fast passenger trains and boats. The Canadian National Telegraphs with its direct exclusive connections comprises the largest telegraph and cable system in the world, reaching to 75,000 points in Canada, United States and Mexico.

The System's own chain of Hotels upholds the finest traditions of hospitality.

The Canadian National Railways also controls a chain of huge, modern grain elevators to facilitate the prompt handling of millions of bushels of grain grown along its Lines. The Company maintains an Industrial Department staffed by experts with every facility to supply information regarding sites for manufacturing plants, warehouses or storage space and private siding facilities.

The Department of Colonization, Agriculture and Natural Resources of the Canadian National Railways maintains Offices and Representatives throughout Canada, and at selected points in the United States and northern Europe. This Department is staffed by experts whose helpful counsel is free and at the command of all those interested. Included in the Department is a Land Settlement Association which gives personal attention to locating new Settlers on farm lands adjacent to the System. Special Representatives are located in the principal Cities throughout Canada, with reliable connections at the most important points on the System. Through its qualified Agricultural Agents a valuable service is supplied to the farming communities tributary to its Lines . . . . This Agricultural service includes such activities as the organizing of calf and swine clubs, the promotion of marketing projects, the operating of better farming demonstration trains and other activities designed to improve agriculture as a whole, and provide a real service to the farmer in connection with his problems of production and marketing. Through its Natural Resources Staff a vast amount of valuable information has been collected and is available, free of charge, on Mining and other resources of the Dominion of Canada.

## *Canada Offers Unlimited Attractions to the Settler, the Investor, the Tourist*

THE Dominion of Canada is in itself a huge country extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the Forty-ninth parallel to the extreme northern regions, parts of which are as yet unexplored. Its area of 3,797,123 square miles is greater than that of the United States and Alaska. The natural resources of Canada are those of a continent rather than of a country. Nowhere else in the world have the same number of people such enormous undeveloped natural resources at their disposal. The magnitude of these resources is largely responsible for the heavy investments in Canada of United States and British capital—upwards of \$6,000,000,000—in addition to the rapidly growing capital of the people of Canada itself. The natural resources of Canada consist mainly of agricultural lands, minerals, water powers, forests, fisheries and fur-bearing animals.

**Agriculture:** Estimates show that out of the 1,400,000,000 acres of land area in the Dominion of Canada, approximately 360,000,000 acres are suitable for use in agricultural production, and that less than one-fifth of this area is improved or occupied.

The breeding of new early-ripening varieties of grain, such as marquis, garnet and reward wheat, is materially increasing the area capable of agricultural development, with the result that each year the wheat belt of Western Canada extends farther north. The largest areas of land still available for settlement are in northern Saskatchewan, northern Alberta, and the clay belt of northern Ontario.

It is difficult to generalize concerning the climate of so large an area. The greater part of the surveyed portion of the Dominion is in the temperate zone. In southern Ontario and in southern British Columbia, the products are those of the warm temperate zone. The climate of Canada is temperate and particularly suitable for agriculture. A combination of sun and clear atmosphere makes for a vigorous growth of plant life, and is also one of the chief reasons why Canada is the healthiest country in the world. Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta are admirably suited for the growing of wheat, all coarse grains and small fruits. In the maritime Provinces, southern Ontario and southern British Columbia, the culture of fruit is a large and profitable industry.

In the year 1928, Fifty-five million acres of land in the Dominion of Canada were in field crops, representing an increase in acreage from the year 1913 of sixty per cent. The wheat crop for the year 1928 was 530,000,000 bushels,

an increase of wheat production alone of approximately fifty per cent over a period of fifteen years.

Whilst wheat stands supreme as a staple of human food, the other grain crops are scarcely less important. The oat crop stands second only to wheat, while barley, flax, ryè and other coarse grains have increased proportionately in both acreage and yields. The volume of all field crops grown in the Dominion of Canada during the year 1928 is over one billion bushels.

The raising of live stock has made very substantial progress, not only in numbers, but by the improvement of breeding stock. The establishment of the dairying industry upon a co-operative factory basis has been one of the most significant agricultural developments in the Dominion of Canada. Co-operative dairy farming may indeed be regarded as the sheet-anchor of present-day farming.

The estimated gross agricultural wealth of the Dominion of Canada is approximately Eight Billions of Dollars. The annual gross value of agricultural products is over \$1,600,000,000.



*Miles of Golden Wheat in Central Saskatchewan*

**Minerals:** The numerous and varied mineral deposits of Canada constitute another of her most important resources, and Canada is now becoming one of the leading mining countries of the world. With regard to coal it is estimated that the reserves available amount to 1,234,269 million metric tons, or approximately one-sixth of the total reserves of the world, and eighty-five per cent of these are in the Province of Alberta. Extensive oil fields exist in the Western Provinces and smaller oil fields in Ontario have been developed. In the production of natural gas Canada stands high among the countries of the world. In nickel and asbestos again Canada possesses by far the greater part of the reserves of the world, while in gold she is now the third country in production, and looks forward to passing the United States.



*One of Canada's Many Undeveloped Waterfalls—Lynx Falls in Northern Manitoba*

**Water Powers:** Canada's water power resources, distributed as they are through all parts of the country, provide a tremendous asset of potential electrical energy. Up to the present only twelve per cent of the available water power has been developed, chiefly for use in the pulp and paper industry, in mining and in the electro-chemical, electro-metallurgical, and the flour milling industries. It is conservatively estimated that the water powers of the Dominion of Canada are second only in value to her agricultural lands and resources, and this great supply of cheap power is one of the important factors in the rapid industrial development that is now taking place.

**Forests:** The timber lands of the Dominion of Canada cover over One Mil-



lion square miles. This area is estimated to contain approximately Five Hundred Billion feet board measure of saw timber, and approximately Two Billion cords of pulp wood cordwood, poles, etc. The forest area of the Dominion is confined largely to the slopes of the Rocky Mountains and fringing the Pacific Coast, and in the east from Lake Huron through southern Ontario and Quebec to New Brunswick and the Atlantic Coast. Next to the United States Canada is the richest country in the world with respect to her forest resources.

**Fisheries:** Fisheries were the first of Canada's resources to be exploited to Europeans. The Atlantic fishing grounds extend along a Coast Line of more than Five Thousand miles. Here in immense quantity are fish of the highest food value, including cod, haddock, herring and mackerel, while the inshore fisheries include



*Lumber Mill in Western Canada*

lobsters, crabs, smelt, salmon, trout, and muskellunge. Other valuable fishing grounds include the inshore expanses of the St. Lawrence River, the Great Lakes, the Hudson Bay, and the salmon and halibut fisheries of the Pacific Coast.

**Furs:** Throughout the whole northern area of Canada a very important resource is fur-bearing animals, whose skins are in great and increasing demand. The large northern areas of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia and Quebec are the natural home of many of the most highly prized fur bearing animals such as the beaver, fisher, fox, marten and others. The revenue from pelts taken from wild animals in Canada is over Twenty Million Dollars annually.

## *Canada's Location*

### *Favorable to World's Markets*

THE ready marketing of the products of the farm, forest and mine are largely dependent on the transportation facilities available. Canada possesses the most extensive railway system of any country of its population, no other country exceeding it in railway mileage per capita, and in addition is served by the principal Steamship Lines of the World, whose boats call at her magnificent seaports on both the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts. The new Hudson Bay Railway, just being completed by the Canadian National Railways, gives Western Canada another World outlet for her products and brings the wheat and dairy farms of Western Canada within 600 miles of seaboard.

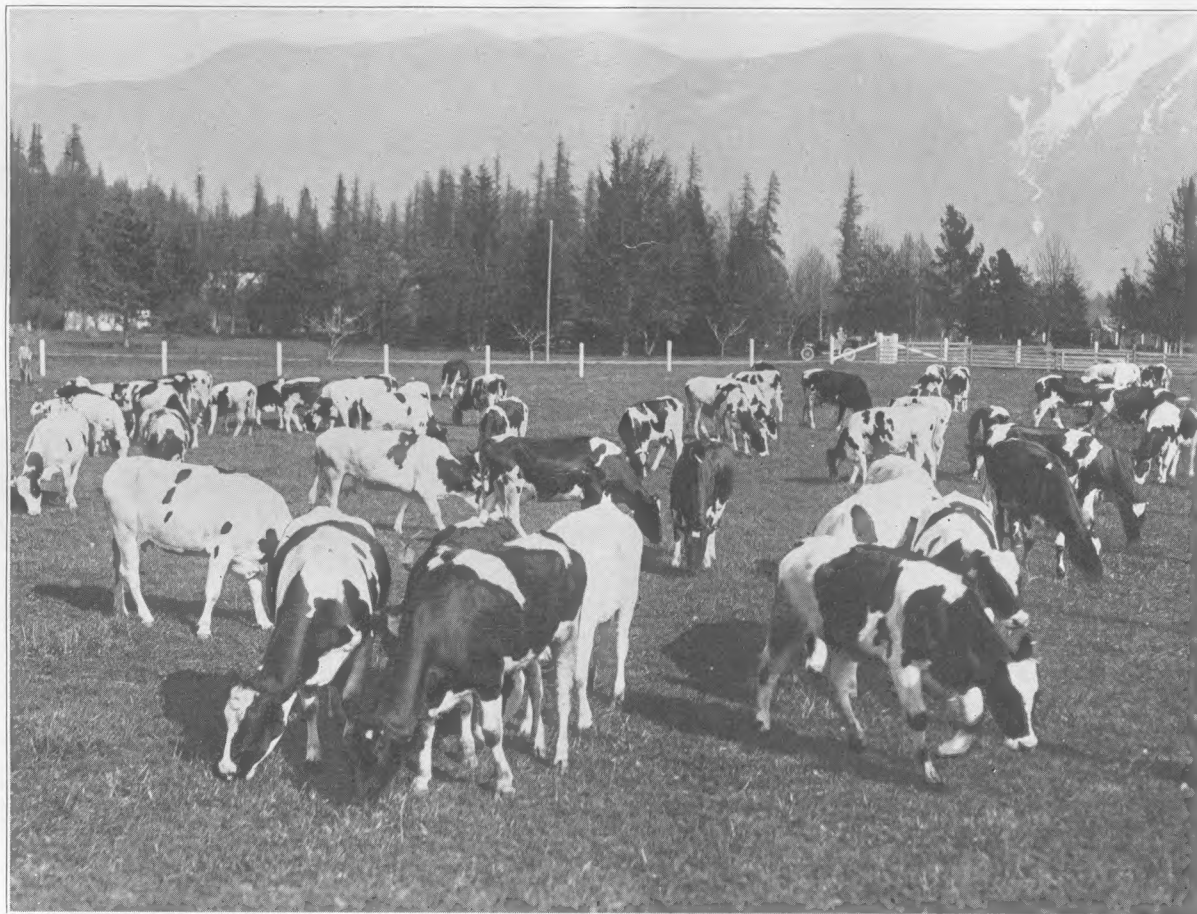
Canada is the second largest wheat and oat producing country, being exceeded only by the United States, but it is the largest exporter of wheat in the world. The freight rates from the producing regions of Western Canada to the seaboard are relatively very much lower than those in the United States. This gives Canada a decided advantage in competition for world markets. For example, the freight rates from points in Montana to Duluth are from seven to ten cents a bushel higher than the rates in Canada for the same distance to Port Arthur and Fort William at the head of the lakes. From this latter point the rates to Liverpool under normal conditions are substantially the same as from Duluth. From the tide-water terminal of the Hudson Bay railroad to Liverpool the distance is very much less than from Duluth or even New York.

High production must go hand in hand with ready facilities for marketing the crops produced, in order to make a profitable condition for the farmer. In this connection perhaps no country has made such progress as has Western Canada. At practically every railway station grain elevators are located to receive and handle the farmers' cereal crops. In addition the Government has provided large interior storage elevators at points where they will be most useful to the settlers. In addition there are also immense grain elevators at the head of Lake Superior, as well as at the chief Atlantic and Pacific ports. The total capacity of the grain elevators in Canada is close to Three Hundred Million bushels. The whole grain trade is operated under laws enacted by the Government, with a view to assuring the most practical system of marketing, giving the fullest degree of protection to the farmer. Important recent developments have been the co-operative wheat pools of the Western Prairie Provinces. More detailed information about the Wheat Pools will be found on Page 8. The existence of these pools in competition with the private commercial grain firms insures maximum results to the



farmer in both service and price paid. It is a fact that the price paid to farmers for wheat in Canada is usually several cents a bushel higher than the price paid to farmers in the United States, located at an equal distance from points of ocean shipment.

Co-operative creameries are to be found in large and increasing numbers with a splendid record of successful service to the communities they cover.



*One of Western Canada's high-producing Dairy Herds*

## *Co-operative Marketing of Agricultural Produce*

FARMERS' Co-operative Marketing Organizations play a very important part in the marketing of the produce of Canadian farms. The Canadian Government statistics for 1928 show that no less than 460,000 farmers are enrolled in the various Agricultural Co-operative Associations to be found throughout the different Provinces. The Co-operative movement started many years ago in a small way and has been gradually increasing in strength and scope until now more than 50% of Canadian farmers belong to some Co-operative Association. The most remarkable development of the Co-operative movement has, of course, been in connection with the handling of the grain crop, but it is of interest to note the extent to which this system of marketing has won the support of those interested in the sale of agricultural produce other than grain. For example, the various Co-operative Associations representing the fruit and vegetable growers have a membership of 16,500; the dairying industry has many different Co-operative organizations with a total membership of 24,000; the Livestock Producers are among the most active Co-operatives and the various Livestock Co-operative Associations and Pools that handle the marketing of cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, etc., on a Co-operative plan have a membership running to 106,000.

However, the most outstanding feature of the Co-operative movement in Canada has been the organization, within the past four years, of the Wheat Pools of the three so-called "Prairie Provinces"—Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. These three Pools are separately organized and operated, each covering its own Province. The essential feature of the Wheat Pool is that each farmer who wishes to become a member is required to enter into a five-year contract binding him to deliver to the Wheat Pool during the term of the contract all the wheat grown by him except registered seed wheat. Under the terms of the contract, the Wheat Pool is permitted to deduct from the proceeds of sale of the wheat 1% of the gross selling price for the creation of a commercial reserve, and 2c per bushel for the purchase of elevators and handling facilities. The contract provides for an initial payment to the grower on delivery of the wheat and a proportionate distribution of the funds remaining after all expenses have been paid.

The three Wheat Pools of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta market all of their wheat through a joint Co-operative selling organization—The Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers Limited, and all Pool wheat finds its way to world markets through this agency. When the Wheat Pools were organized in 1923-24, they had no local country elevators and had no terminal storage facilities, but through purchase or lease, they have now acquired control of approximately

1,000 elevators located at various points throughout Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and extensive terminal elevator storage facilities at the Great Lakes and on the Pacific Coast. In a short space of four years the membership of the three Wheat Pools has been built up to include approximately 150,000 farmers in Western Canada, and the Pools have under contract over 50% of the wheat area of the Canadian West. The activities of the Pools have recently been extended to include coarse grains as well as wheat.



*Wheat Pool Terminal Elevator at Port Arthur*

Canada raises yearly approximately 500 million bushels of wheat, while her total grain production is now well over a billion bushels annually. In view of the great amount of this grain that is exported for sale in foreign countries, the effective marketing of her grain crop constitutes a problem that is of vital interest to the whole country. Effective railway service ensures the moving of the new crop each year in a remarkably short space of time, while there is a very complete and comprehensive system of grain inspection and grading under the supervision of Government officials. At the present time the marketing of the grain crop is divided between the Wheat Pool organizations and private grain companies. One of the most interesting features of this Agricultural Co-operative movement is the fact that the results achieved to date indicate clearly that Canadian farmers, as a body, are extremely progressive and are prepared to organize and work together for the solution of their problems of marketing.





*One of Manitoba's many Country Elevator points*



*Local Country Creameries are to be found in all progressive agricultural districts*

## *Canadian Lands:* *Low Prices—Fertile Soils—High Yields*

IT is conservatively estimated approximately 350,162,190 acres of land are available and suitable for agricultural purposes in the nine Provinces. This is two and one-half times the present occupied area and five times the present improved area of farm lands in the Dominion of Canada. This enormous area of agricultural lands furnishes a variety of both soil and climatic conditions, and makes it possible for the individual to select the class of farm most suitable and favorable to his requirements.

The individual who desires to engage in mixed farming will locate in one of the many park-like districts, where water is easily available for stock and household purposes, and where wood is plentiful for the construction of temporary buildings, fuel and fencing. The soil in our park-like districts might generally be termed a rich black loam of considerable depth and well suited to the growing of all kinds of grain, tame grasses, vegetables, etc.

The wheat farmer, of which there still remain a large number, will be more favorable to the clear open prairie with no obstructions to power cultivation, and where large acreages can be brought under cultivation at the minimum of expense.

The man with limited capital is well advised to locate on unimproved land either by purchase or homesteading in one of the many park-like districts in the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. There still remain comparatively large areas of unoccupied homestead lands in these three Provinces. These lands are usually some distance back from railway and settlement and should not be considered unless the individual is prepared to pioneer for a few years during the early development of these districts. Generally speaking, the lands which are now available for homesteading are in excess of fifteen miles from railway.

First-class unimproved land in many of our park-like districts is available and for sale at prices ranging from fifteen to twenty-five dollars per acre, dependent on location, quality, etc., while partly improved lands in the same districts range in price from twenty-five to thirty-five dollars per acre, dependent on the amount, nature of improvements, location, etc. In the majority of instances the purchaser who is content to select unimproved lands can acquire same with a very small payment ranging from two to three dollars per acre, the balance of the purchase price spread over a period of from ten to fifteen years. This plan enables a man with small capital to obtain a farm of his own and work it with-

out fear of his purchase obligations hampering his operations, as the crops will look after the payments.

The man who is financially able and desirous of selecting a partly improved farm close to school and railway, and in a well settled community will be obliged to make a larger cash payment. In the majority of instances the cash payment required on partly improved properties is twenty-five per cent of the total purchase price of the property, the balance distributed over a period of from five to ten years.

Space does not permit a description of individual farming districts or individual tracts of farm lands that are for sale. However, the Land Settlement Officers of the Canadian National Railways have available complete information as to the best opportunities offered to landseekers, and complete particulars will be furnished gladly upon request. The selection of a farm home is a very important and serious undertaking, and prospective settlers would do well to place themselves in communication with the Canadian National Railways in order that arrangements may be made for a personal inspection and selection from the many suitable properties of which it has record. There is no doubt the capital invested in land is materially lower in Canada than in the United States, while the Canadian wheat farmer enjoys many advantages over the American producer in the matter of yields, quality and lower freight rates.

The system of taxation in Western Canada bears much more lightly on the farmer than in many other parts of the world. A single tax is levied on the land only; while personal property, farm machinery, stock and farm products are exempt from taxes. Taxes on a quarter section farm (160 acres) will average from Forty to Fifty Dollars in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.



*Ready for Market on Native Grasses*



## *Many World's Championships in Agricultural Products Won by Canada*

SINCE the great American Centennial Exhibition, held in Philadelphia in 1876, Western Canada has been capturing international awards for soil and animal husbandry products that have astonished the world. In 1876, when there were but a few score of farmers in Canada's vast prairie region, and the fur trader still held sway, an exhibit of wheat grown at Fort Vermilion in northern Alberta, was awarded the gold medal in competition with the world. This was the sensation of the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia in the Soil Products section, the prevailing opinion at that time being that successful wheat culture in any part of the Canadian Northwest was impossible. Subsequent to this remarkable award,



*Ayrshire Bulls on Exhibit at the Royal Winter Fair, Toronto*

Western Canada's farm products have entered into competition with those of other countries at world's fairs and other international exhibitions in America and Europe, and have invariably received premier honors for their excellence. Awards in recent years with which the public is most familiar, include:

First prize at New York Land Show for best specimen of spring or winter wheat. The judges were three professors of agricultural science, one from Ohio, one from Kansas and one from Quebec. Seager Wheeler, of Rosthern, Saskatchewan, grew the wheat that received this noted honor, and the competitor with the next best exhibit was a farmer from Alberta.

At the Dry Farm Congress, held at Peoria, Ill., 1917, Saskatchewan and Manitoba won seventeen first, nine second and nine third prizes, while Manitoba won the world's championship for hard red spring wheat.



*Grand Champion Aberdeen Angus female and reserve Grand Champion female at Canadian Royal Show, 1928*

At the International Soil Products Exhibition, Kansas City, 1919, Manitoba won seven cups, four state championships, two county competitions, and in addition to this, she carried off innumerable prizes, while the sister province, Saskatchewan, captured a large number of coveted awards.

Western Canada again demonstrated superiority over competitors by carrying off nine prizes and several ribbons for hard spring wheat at the International Exhibition, Chicago, 1919.

Western Canadian exhibitors swept the boards at Chicago International in 1920, and again in 1921. The victories included the grand championships and sweepstakes in wheat, oats and rye, as well as the world's championship in oats, rye and barley.

Prizes won at the International Show, Chicago, 1922, consisted of the world's championship and sweepstakes for wheat, oats and rye, and grand championship and sweepstakes for barley.

At the International Exhibition, Chicago, in recent years several championships for wheat were won by western Canada exhibits. In other grains and seed

classes Canada won some of the most coveted honors. In 1928, Canadian Exhibitors won twenty-four out of thirty-five prizes, also the World's championship for field peas.

Western Canada's triumphs have not been confined to grain. Since the days of 1912, when Canada won the grand championship at the Chicago International Live Stock Show, western Canada has been definitely on the map of North America as a livestock country. The championships won in 1919 and 1922 have proved that the Canadian West can produce cattle equal to any on the continent.

In the horse classes at the Chicago International, western Canada has always been at the front. In the important Clydesdale class repeated Grand Championships have been won by western Canada stallions and mares, the Grand Championship in 1928 having been awarded the Saskatchewan Clydesdale stallion "Lochinvar."



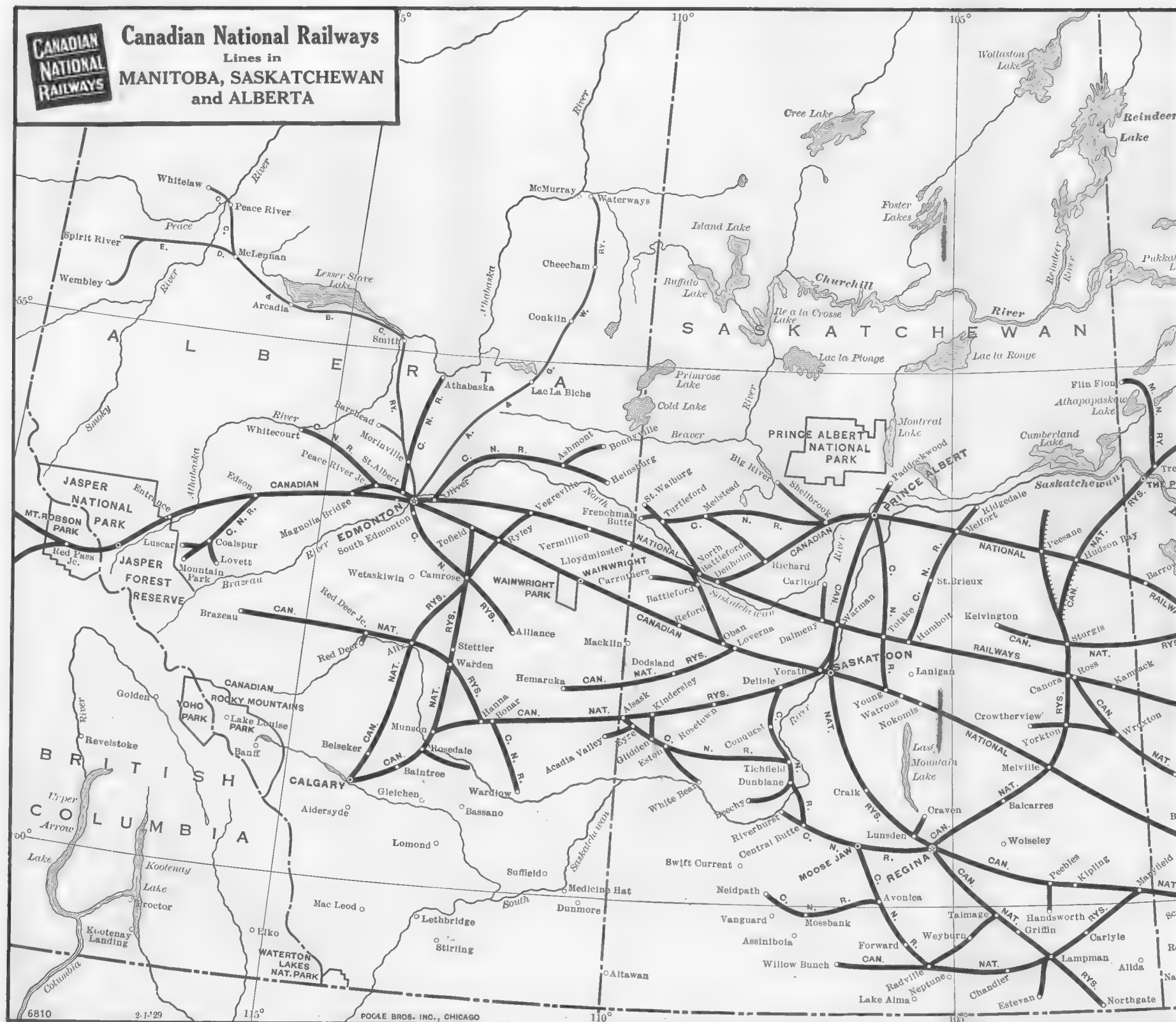
*Lochinvar—the magnificent Saskatchewan-owned Clydesdale Stallion—Grand Champion, at the Canadian Royal and the Chicago International Livestock Shows, 1928*

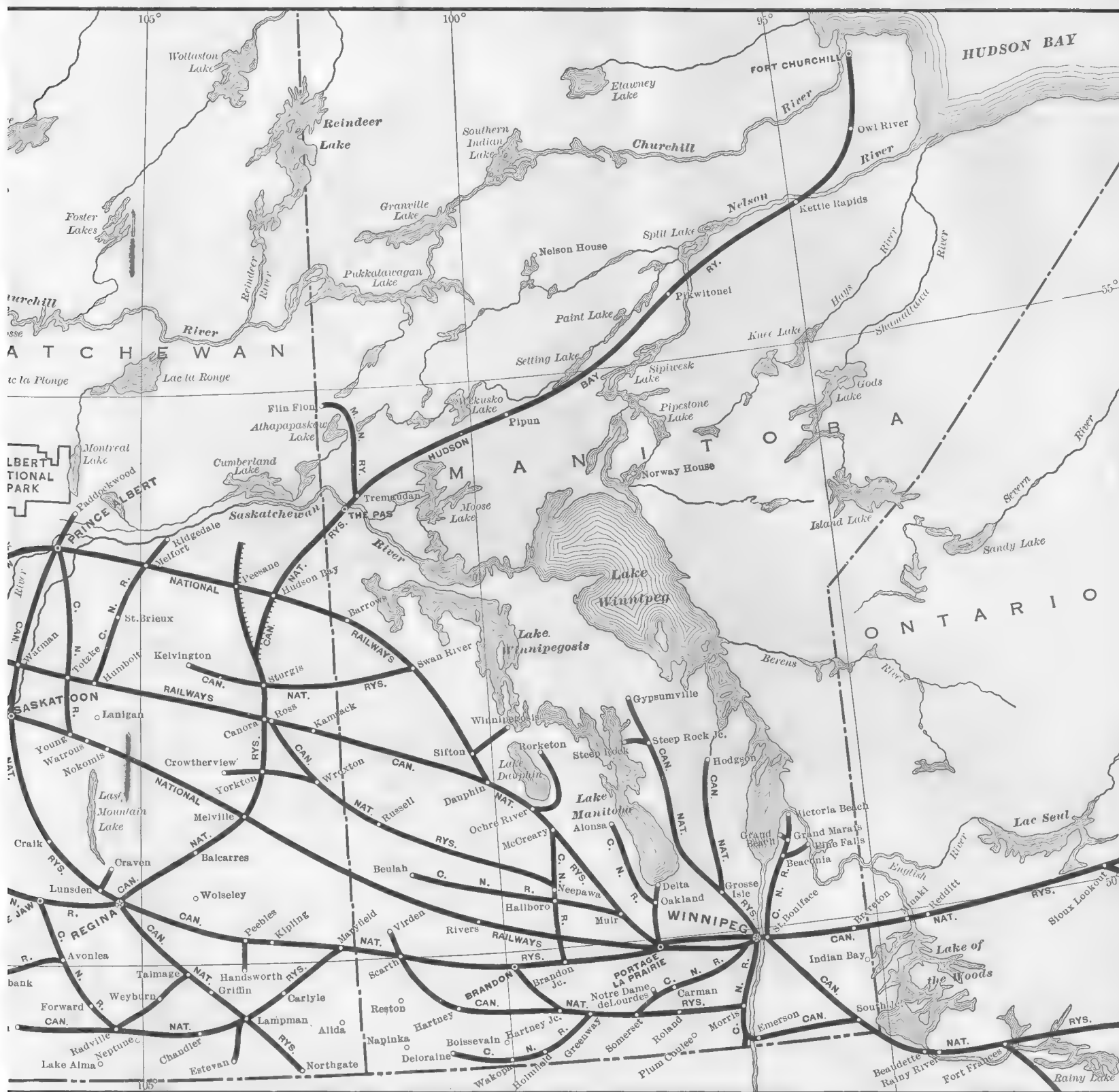




# Canadian National Railways

Lines in  
MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN  
and ALBERTA







*Four outstanding examples of Canadian-bred-and-fed steers—Champions in their respective classes at the Canadian Royal Show*





*A carload of Bacon Hogs fitted and marketed by a Boys' and Girls' Swine Club in Manitoba. The Canadian National Railways encourages and co-operates with the farmers in the formation of these swine clubs which have done much to assist in maintaining Canada's high position in the World's bacon trade*



*A fine specimen of a bacon-type sow—Champion at a Saskatchewan Swine Show*

## *Excellent Educational Facilities*

THE great importance to the Settler of the educational facilities available for his children is fully realized in Canada. The Canadian School System is claimed by educationists to be equal to any in the world. In all the Provinces of western Canada education is compulsory. It is Canada's proud boast that every child regardless of the financial circumstances of the parents is assured a sound education in non-sectarian and national schools.

High School and collegiate institutes for pupils who graduate from the public schools and wish to continue their education or to prepare for the University are to be found in all the Cities and larger towns. In each Province there is a complete system of public, secondary or high schools, and one or more Universities.

Under the Canadian System of Government the control of education is placed with the Provinces, each Legislature having authority over all matters relating to education. The additional funds are supplied by Government grants and local taxes. There is no taxation of pupils for education in the public schools in any District in which their parents reside. All expenses are paid by a grant from the Government and a general taxation of all privately owned land within the District, either occupied or unoccupied, or owned by parents or those having no children. In the Prairie Provinces over five per cent of the surveyed land is set apart to assist in the maintenance of schools. From the sale of these lands a fund is created the interest of which is used to bear a share of the cost of education in the Province, thus reducing the expense to the taxpayers in any District.

Technical education has made very rapid advances during the past few years. Such courses include agriculture, domestic science, handicrafts, vocational instruction, etc., etc. Graduates of Canadian Universities have made their mark in the industrial and educational life of both the United States and Great Britain.

The Agricultural colleges in Canada are affiliated with the larger Provincial Universities and comprise some of the best equipped institutions of their kind in North America.

While educational administration is a matter for the various Provincial Governments, the Dominion Government, realizing the national importance of vocational education, has supplemented the Provincial funds available for these purposes, and agricultural education has seen a rapid development.

Amongst the most important contributions of Canadian Governments for the development of agriculture throughout the country is the maintenance of Agricultural Experimental Stations, where research work in both plant and animal breeding and adaptation to climate conditions is carried on.

The Canadian Government and the Canadian people are fully alive to the great importance of education, both elementary, secondary, vocational, technical and classical.



*Typical Country School in Northern Alberta*



*The Days of Real Sport*

## *Social Life in Canada*

### *Outdoor Pleasures and Recreations Are Unsurpassed*

IN addition to agricultural opportunities unequalled in North America, Canada affords educational and social facilities in accord with the progress of civilization. Education and transportation are the signposts of progress and Canada pays careful attention to these signposts in her march of development. The educational opportunities have been touched upon on Page 20. The transportation facilities available have been developed to a high degree in Canada for there are more miles of Railway in proportion to population in Canada than in any other Country in the world. In addition good roads are being rapidly provided everywhere and are constantly being improved.

Always striving to be in the vanguard of progress the Canadian National Railways was the first Railway in America to introduce radio in travelling service. All its important trains are radio-equipped, and there are eleven C. N. R. radio broadcasting stations extending from Coast to Coast. From these stations the farmer settler can obtain market reports, world news events, musical programmes and entertainment features. Radio reception is remarkably clear on the Prairies, free from the "interference" often encountered in industrial districts.

Practically every agricultural community has telephone facilities under Government control, while automobiles are in daily use everywhere, so that the isolation of the pioneer no longer exists. The various Provincial Governments take a lively interest in the social conditions of its settlers and in the fostering of community spirit. Women's institutes, Boys' and Girls' Clubs and Travelling Libraries all play their part in making farm life agreeable. Agricultural Fairs, Better Livestock Exhibition Trains, Conservation of Forest and Stream Exhibits, and lectures are supported by the Governments and the Railways.

In each Province a Government Board of Health carries on an active and intelligent service for betterment of health conditions along educational and preventive lines. Rural hospitals with modern buildings and equipment and fully qualified medical and nursing staffs are established, and the Canadian Red Cross and Victorian Order of Nurses extend nursing service throughout the rural districts. The Public Health nurse visits the schools by legal right and the homes of settlers when desired. Life and Law are zealously respected in Canada and order prevails everywhere.

There are a variety of recreations and amusements available for the settler in Canada. During the spring, summer and fall Baseball, Lacrosse, Football, Golf and Tennis are popular games, and for those who seek recreation with rod and gun there is an abundance of sport. The many large and small fresh water



lakes and rivers afford good fishing for trout, whitefish, pike, perch, etc., etc. The larger bodies of water in the various Provinces yield commercial quantities of excellent fish.

In the Northern areas Moose, Wapiti, Caribou, Deer, Rocky Mountain Sheep and Goat and Antelope are found, and under Canadian conditions their highest development is reached.

Conservation—with ample liberty—is the accepted wild life policy to which all the Provinces of Canada have whole-heartedly subscribed. This sensible determination of the Canadian people reflects their keen sense of trusteeship for the recreational needs and desires, not of Canadians alone, but of all men everywhere who know and thrill to the language of the forest trail.

It is the Canadian Winter, however, that is the ideal season for healthful and recreational amusements both outdoors and in. The winter climate is agreeable and bracing. Each one of a dozen different pastimes, among them skating, skiing, hockey, curling, tobogganing, snowshoeing, sleighdriving, sledding, has its tens of thousands of devotees.



*Canada has many fine Government Buildings of which the legislative house at Winnipeg is a good example*

## *Industrial Development in Canada*

NO development in Canada has been more remarkable than the growth of her manufacturing industries. During the five years from 1923 to 1928 the gross value of Canada's industrial products almost doubled, statistics for 1928 showing almost 23,000 manufacturing plants employing over 600,000 hands and with an output of almost Four Billion Dollars worth of manufactured goods. The opportunities for further industrial expansion are many and varied and each year sees an increase of not only purely Canadian plants, but also of branch plants and factories from the United States and from the British Isles.

The industrial growth of Canada is based upon many outstanding advantages. First among these is her tremendous wealth of raw products, but almost as important is the fact that she is singularly blessed in possessing an almost unlimited supply of water power which can be cheaply converted into electrical energy. Much of the remarkable industrial development that has taken place in the past few years has been due to the development and use of electrical power. If turbine installation were effected on all the available water power resources of the Dominion, no less than 43,000,000 horse power could be generated, but at the present time only about 12% of the water power has been harnessed and made available for commercial use. In addition, however, to vast resources of raw products and a plentiful supply of cheaply developed power, Canada is enjoying as a further factor favorable to industrial development, most excellent relations between Labor and Capital. Labor in Canada has usually enjoyed leaders endowed with broad vision, sane outlook, and a fine spirit of compromise, while on the other hand, Capital has usually appreciated that contented workers are essential to the success of industry and many practical results have been achieved in the direction of profit-sharing enterprises.

One of the principal industrial groups is that devoted to the manufacture of vegetable products. This includes such establishments as flour mills, sugar refineries, rubber factories, fruit and vegetable canneries, etc. The flour milling industry is, of course, outstanding, as Canada's high-grade flour is in demand the world over, and exports of flour run to approximately 10,000,000 barrels annually. The total value of the manufactured products of the vegetable group runs to nearly \$700,000,000 annually.

The wood and paper group, with a total production valued at over \$600,000,000 annually, is of outstanding importance in Canada's industrial life. Her lumber mills produce on an average about four billion feet of lumber per year, while the development of the pulp and paper industry has been remarkable and Canada now holds first place in the world as a producer of newsprint paper.



*Typical Scene in Alberta*



*One of Western Canada's fine Milling Plants*

The manufacture of animal products, with a total production averaging about \$450,000,000 per year, holds an important place in the industrial field. Under this heading come slaughtering and packing plants, tanneries, boot and shoe factories, fish canneries, etc.

The manufacture of iron and steel is in itself a great industry, the gross value running to over \$500,000,000 annually. In addition, the manufacture of non-ferrous metals and non-metallic minerals each run close to \$200,000,000 per annum, while the manufacture of chemical products average well over the 100 million dollar mark.

It is generally recognized that Canada is tremendously wealthy in natural resources and has available for world use great quantities of the raw products of agriculture, the forest, the mines, and the seas. She is, however, making marvelous progress in the manufacture of these raw products into that finished state most desired by the world market, and it is of real significance that of her yearly exports of well over \$1,300,000,000 worth of products, approximately one-third is in the form of manufactured goods.

## *Mining Development in Canada*

THE development of Canada's mineral resources has been of outstanding importance in recent years. Some twenty years ago the annual mineral production amounted to only \$86,000,000, but this has been increasing steadily until the yearly report for 1928 shows a production of \$271,000,000. With exploration and production proceeding apace, and with new mines being developed yearly, there is every indication that Canada's vast mineralized Northern area will prove a veritable treasure house of the world. Canada today produces 95% of the world's nickel, occupies first place in the production of asbestos and cobalt, is rapidly approaching second place in gold, occupies third place in silver production, and stands fifth in the production of copper, lead and zinc.

Canada has a valuable and important resource in her coal; the outstanding mines being found in the Maritime Provinces, Alberta, and British Columbia. Coal production runs to over 60 million dollars per annum.

The greatest mineralized area in Canada is that known as the Pre-Cambrian shield, stretching in the shape of a gigantic U, from Labrador across Northern Quebec and Northern Ontario and ranging to the Northwest across Northern Manitoba and Saskatchewan. This picturesque area, underlain by rocks of Pre-Cambrian age, has already produced many notable mines whose known ore reserves total several billions of dollars, the outstanding minerals in this area being

gold, silver, nickel and copper. In the gold group there are such outstanding mines as Hollinger, McIntyre, Lake Shore and Teck Hughes, in Northern Ontario. Among the silver mines are such outstanding producers as Nipissing, and Mining Corporation in Northern Ontario and the Premier Mine in British Columbia. In nickel production, the world situation is dominated by the International Nickel Mine in Northern Ontario, with which the Mond Nickel has now amalgamated. The more important mines of the copper group are Noranda, in Northern Quebec, International Nickel, in Northern Ontario, Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting and Sherritt Gordon, in Northern Manitoba, and Consolidated Mining and Smelting and Granby Consolidated in British Columbia.

Ontario, with an annual production of over 90 million dollars, stands first among the Provinces of Canada in mineral production, while British Columbia, with its richly mineralized northern belt, stands second with an annual production of over 60 million dollars. It has only been within the last few years that extensive development of mineral resources has been undertaken in the Prairie Provinces of Canada, but remarkable progress has been made within the last few years in mining development in Northern Manitoba and oil production in Alberta. Northern Manitoba already has one gold mine producing approximately half a million in gold bullion annually, while exploration has definitely proved up tonnage to the value of some four hundred million dollars on the properties of the Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Company and the Sherritt Gordon in the North of the Province. The Canadian National Railways has lines under construction to both of these mines and it is anticipated that large productions will be under way at both properties within the near future. Mining activity in Manitoba has spread into Northern Saskatchewan where already several of the well established mining companies have acquired extensive holdings in the Saskatchewan portion of the Pre-Cambrian shield and developments are under way.

While the Province of Alberta has long held an important place in the production of coal, with tremendous coal reserves capable of meeting the future requirements of the West for many centuries, yet it is only within the last few years that definite development of her oil fields has taken place, thus opening up great new wealth to the Province. Many important producing oil wells have been brought in around Turner Valley in the South of the Province, while farther north and particularly in the Wainwright field along the Canadian National Railways, a number of promising wells have been developed.

Much of Canada's mineral wealth lies in the northern and more inaccessible parts of the Dominion, and exploration and development have been greatly accelerated due to the use in recent years of aeroplanes and also snow tractors in winter time.





*Beeves grown and finished on Western Grass are unsurpassed—the centre animal belongs to Prince of Wales*



*The Stock Yards at Winnipeg  
Over 6 miles of stock alleys and over one million head handled annually*



*The most modern machinery is in general use in the harvesting of Canada's tremendous grain crop. A swather or windrow harvester at work in a wheat field, 1928*



*The combine Harvester is used extensively on the larger grain farms*

## *Useful Information for the Intending Settler*

THE regulations covering the movement of farm settlers and their effects to Canada are easy to meet. A farm settler may bring into Canada, free of duty, practically all his belongings, provided they have been owned by himself or herself for at least six months before moving to Canada, and are not being imported as merchandise or for sale. There is a limit, of course, to the number of live stock, but full and detailed particulars will be gladly given to anyone interested, on application to any of the Officials or Agencies listed in this book. Special freight rates are applicable to shipments of Farm Settlers' effects, full particulars of which can be obtained on application.

IMMIGRATION REGULATIONS—The Canadian Immigration Regulations debar from Canada immigrants of the following classes:

- (1) Idiots, imbeciles, feeble-minded persons, epileptics, insane persons and persons who have been insane at any time previously.
- (2) Persons afflicted with tuberculosis or any contagious or infectious disease.
- (3) Persons who are dumb, blind, or otherwise physically defective, unless security is given against such persons becoming a public charge in Canada.
- (4) Persons over 15 years of age who are unable to read. (Exception is made in the case of certain relatives.)
- (5) Persons who are guilty of any crime involving moral turpitude; persons seeking entry to Canada for any immoral purpose.
- (6) Beggars, vagrants, and persons liable to become a public charge.
- (7) Persons suffering from chronic alcoholism or the drug habit, and persons of physical inferiority whose defect is likely to prevent them making their way in Canada.
- (8) Anarchists, agitators and persons who disbelieve in or are opposed to organized Government or who advocate the unlawful destruction of property.
- (9) Persons who have been deported from Canada for any cause and persons who have been deported from any British Dominion or from any allied country on account of an offence committed in connection with the war. United States citizens, who do not come within any of the excluded classes above mentioned are admissible to Canada if in possession of sufficient funds to maintain themselves until employment is secured.

The restrictions placed upon the admission of former alien enemies have been removed and now they will not be debarred on account of their nationality.

HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS—The following regulations apply to public lands in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and in the Peace River Block of 3,500,000 acres in Northern British Columbia.

As regards vacant and available lands, every person who is the sole head of a family and every male who has attained the age of eighteen years and is a British subject or declares intention to become a British subject, and is not excluded under the immigration regulations (see preceding section), may apply for entry for a homestead of one-quarter section (160 acres more or less). An entry fee of \$10 is charged, and the settler must erect a habitable house upon the homestead and reside therein for at least six months in each of three years. He must do some cultivation in each of the three years and at the end of that period must have at least thirty acres of the homestead broken, of which twenty acres must be cropped. Where the land is difficult to cultivate on account of scrub or stone a reduction may be made in the area of breaking required.

Live stock may be substituted for cultivation on certain conditions, where the land is not suitable for grain growing.

A homesteader may perform the required residence duties by living on a farm of not less than eighty acres within nine miles of his homestead. Such farm must be solely owned by the homesteader, or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister; if owned by one of the relatives mentioned, such relative must also be in residence. If the residence is performed in this way fifty acres must be broken on the homestead, of which area thirty acres must be placed under crop, a reasonable proportion of the work to be done in each year after date of entry.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS—A settler may bring into Canada, free of duty, live stock for the farm on the following basis, if he has actually owned such live stock abroad for at least six months before his removal to

Canada, viz.: If horses are brought in, 16 allowed; if sheep are brought in, 160 allowed; if swine are brought in, 160 allowed. If horses, cattle, sheep and swine are brought in together, or part of each, the same proportions as above are to be observed.

Duty is to be paid on live stock in excess of the number for which provision is made as above. For customs, entry purposes, a mare with a colt under six months old is to be reckoned as one animal; a cow with a calf under six months old is also to be reckoned as one animal. Cattle and other live stock imported into Canada are subject to quarantine regulations.

Settler's effects free, viz.: Wearing apparel, books, usual and reasonable household furniture and other household effects; instruments and tools of trade, occupation or employment, guns, musical instruments, domestic sewing machines, typewriters, bicycles, carts, wagons and other highway vehicles, agricultural implements and live stock for the farm, not to include live stock or articles for sale, or for use as a contractor's outfit, nor vehicles or implements moved by mechanical power, nor machinery for use in any manufacturing establishment. For the importation of guns a permit must be obtained from the Commissioner of Customs, Ottawa, Canada.

Machines, vehicles and implements for agricultural purposes, moved by mechanical power, and motor vehicles, valued at not more than one thousand dollars, and boats for fishing purposes. All the foregoing are admitted free of duty if actually owned abroad by the settler for at least six months before his removal to Canada, and subject to regulations prescribed by the Canadian Minister of Customs and Excise.

Provided that any dutiable article entered as settler's effects may not be so entered unless brought by the settler on his first arrival, and shall not be sold or otherwise disposed of without payment of duty until after twelve months' actual use in Canada.

Also free: gas or gasoline traction engines for farm purposes, valued at not more than fourteen hundred dollars each, and complete parts thereof; traction attachments designed and imported to be combined with automobiles in Canada for use as traction engines for farm purposes and parts thereof for repairs (but subject to sales tax of four per cent, if not owned by the settler at least six months before entry).

The settler will be required to take oath that all of the articles have been owned by himself or herself for at least six months before removal to Canada; that none has been imported as merchandise, for use in a manufacturing establishment or as contractor's outfit, or for sale; that he or she intends becoming a permanent settler within the Dominion of Canada and that the "live stock" enumerated is intended for his or her own use on the farm which he or she is about to occupy (or cultivate), and not for sale or speculative purposes, nor for the use of any other person or persons.

**FREIGHT REGULATIONS—1.** Carload shipments of farm settler's effects must consist of the following described property of an actual farm settler, when shipped by and consigned to the same person.

Household goods and personal effects, all second-hand, and may include:

Agricultural implements and farm vehicles, including one tractor and one automobile, all second-hand.

Live stock, not exceeding a total of ten head, consisting of horses, mules, cows, heifers, calves, oxen, sheep, or hogs (from Windsor, Sarnia, and other eastern points, not more than six head of horses and mules may be included in a car of farm settler's effects).

Lumber and shingles (pine, hemlock, spruce, or basswood), which must not exceed 2,500 feet in all, or the equivalent thereof, or in lieu of (not in addition to) the lumber and shingles, a portable house, knocked down, may be shipped.

Seed grain, trees, or shrubbery. The quantity of seed grain must not exceed the following weight: Wheat, 4,500 pounds; oats, 3,400 pounds; barley, 4,800 pounds; flaxseed, 1,400 pounds. From points in Western States, 1,400 pounds of seed corn may also be included.

Live poultry (small lots only).

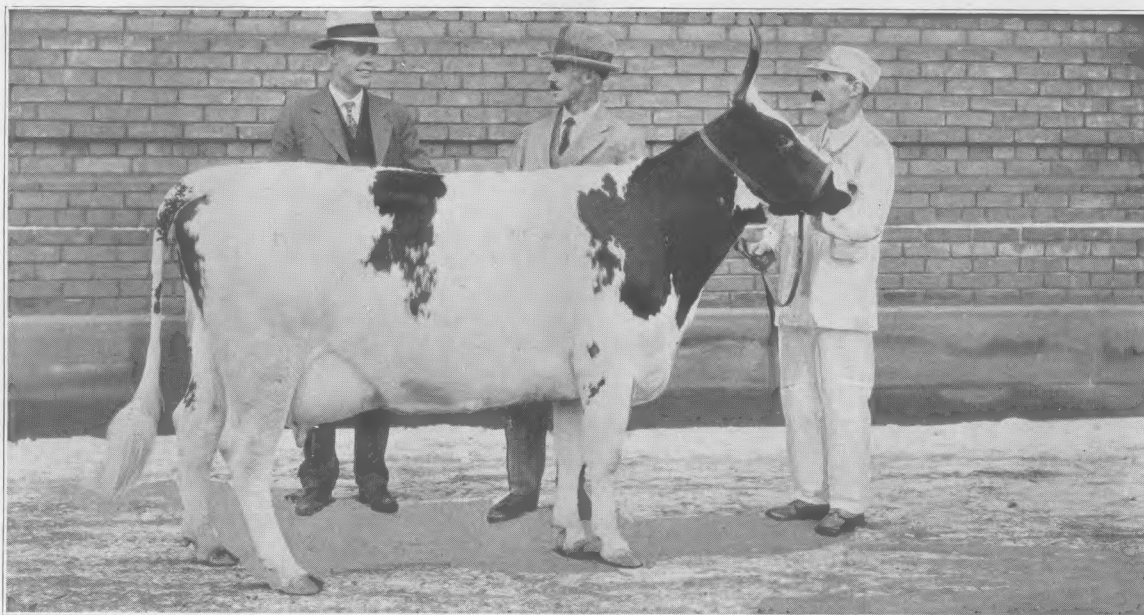
Feed, sufficient for feeding the live stock while on the journey.

2. Live Stock.—Should a settler wish to ship more than ten head of live stock (as per Rule 1) in a car, the additional animals will be charged for at less-than-carload live stock rate (at estimated weights as per Canadian Freight Classifications), but the total charge for the car will not exceed the rate for a straight carload of live stock.

3. Passes.—One man will be passed free in charge of full carloads of settler's effects containing live stock, to feed, water, and care for them in transit.

4. Top Loads.—Agents do not permit, under any circumstances, any article to be loaded on the top of box or stock cars; such manner of loading is dangerous and absolutely forbidden.

5. Settler's effects, to be entitled to the carload rates, cannot be stopped at any point short of destination for the purpose of unloading part.



*A fine Dairy Type—a Champion Canadian Ayrshire*



*This Holstein Cow holds the World's Record as a four-year-old with a milk production of 26,396 lbs. in 305 days, averaging 4.04% butter fat*



# Low Railway Fares

The Canadian National Railways in conjunction with other Lines  
operating in the United States offer

## Special Low Passenger Fares and Special Low Freight Rates to Settlers from the United States

FOR FULL PARTICULARS AND THE NECESSARY CERTIFICATES WRITE OR APPLY TO:

**Superintendent: Colonization Development Department  
Canadian National Railways**

**83 East 5th Street, St. Paul, Minn.**

### OFFICES IN CANADA

#### DIRECTOR,

Dept. of Colonization, Agriculture  
and Natural Resources,  
Canadian National Railways,  
Montreal, Quebec.

#### WESTERN MANAGER,

Colonization & Agriculture Dept.,  
Canadian National Railways,  
Room 100, Union Station,  
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

#### SUPERINTENDENT,

Land Settlement Association,  
Canadian National Railways,  
261 Main Street,  
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

#### LAND COMMISSIONER,

Canadian National Railways,  
208 Main Street,  
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

#### DISTRICT SUPT.

Colonization & Agriculture Dept.,  
Canadian National Railways,  
Cor. Jasper and 100th Streets,  
Edmonton, Alberta.

#### DISTRICT SUPT.

Colonization & Agriculture Dept.,  
Canadian National Railways,  
126 21st Street,  
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan.

### UNITED STATES AGENCIES

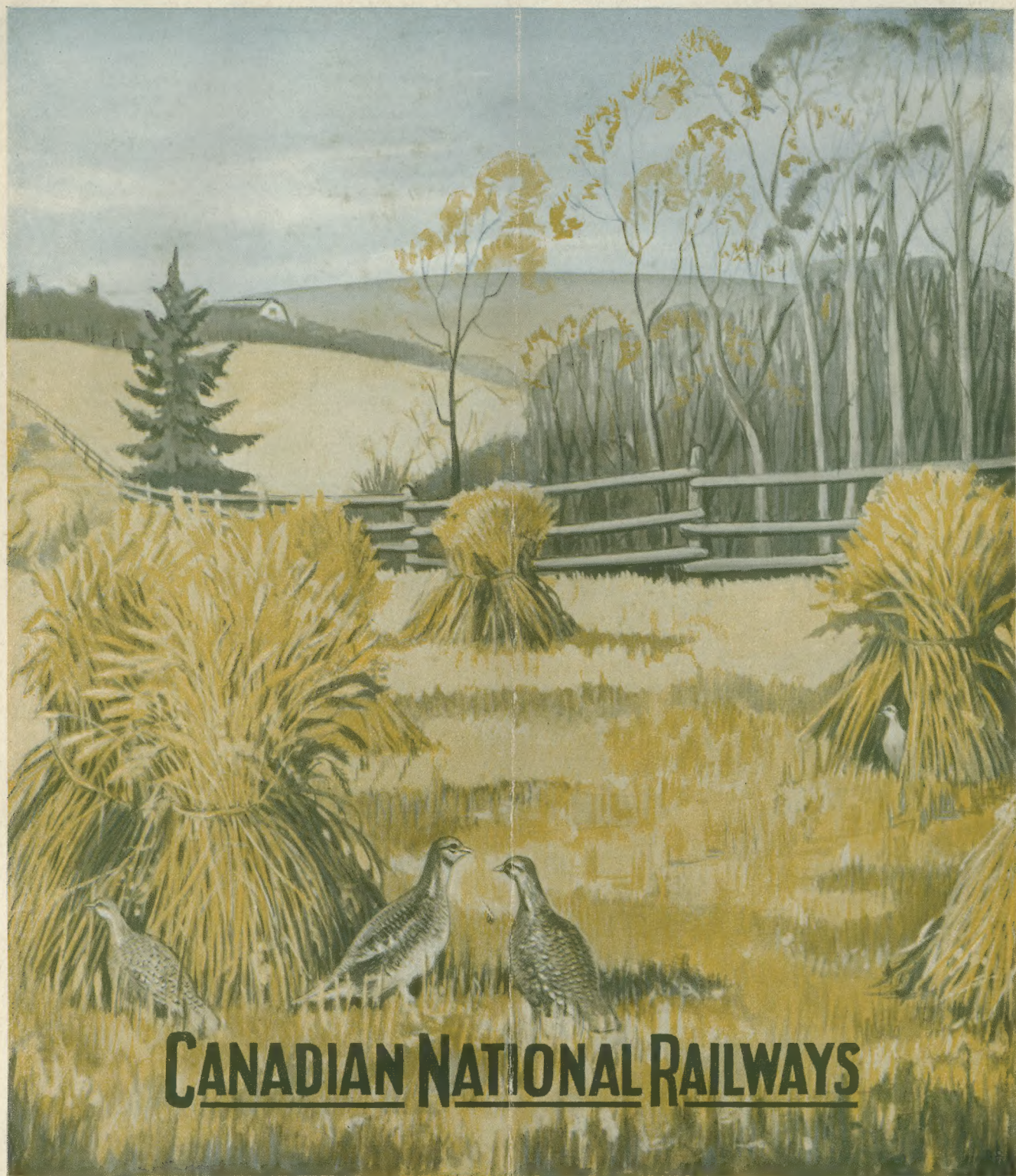
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UNITED STATES ENQUIRIES SHOULD BE DIRECTED TO

**Superintendent: Colonization and Development Department**

**83 East 5th Street, St. Paul, Minn.**



**CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS**